

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII. No. 304

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—
THE LANCHESTER LARK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Mr. EDWIN FORREST
AS DANON IN DANON AND PETER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—CRIMSON SHIELD; OR,
KNIGHTS OF THE SHAMROCK.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
24th street.—LA VANDER DUNDEE.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-
nue.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—HUMPTY DUMPTY,
WITH NEW FEATURES.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—DORNEY & SON—
TOMMY ANDERSON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—GOVERNOR'S
WIFE—THE GREAT LEONARD.

GERMAN STADI THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—
DIE SCHULE.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PINK THEATRE, Brooklyn—
NITEL ON WOMAN'S CONSCIENCE.

REYNOLDS' OPERA HOUSE, Tenth Building, 14th
street.—ETHELIAN MINSTRELS, AC., LUCRETIA BORGIA.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, Broadway—ETHEL-
IAN MINSTRELS, AC.—GRAND DUTCH BEL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 105 Broadway—ETHEL-
IAN MINSTRELS, AC.—GRAND DUTCH BEL.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 301 Bowery—COMIC
TODOLING, NEGRO MINSTRELS, AC.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 85 Broadway.—THE GREAT OR-
GIONAL LEONARD AND VAGUEVILLE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—ARTIST AND EVILING PERFORMERS.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—MRS. SCOTT SIB-
BOLD'S READING.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, 244 street, corner of Eighth
avenue.—MCGOWAN'S MINSTRELS.

APOLLO HALL, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—
JAMES TAYLOR, THE GREAT LONDON COMIC.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 34th
st.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.

ALHAMBRA, 615 Broadway.—MUSICAL MOMENTS WITH
MERRY MONKS.

BOULEVARD OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOLLY'S
MINSTRELS—FARROW, JAMES & CO. OF NEW YORK.

HOLLY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg—
HOLLY'S MINSTRELS—HOLLY'S OPERA, AC.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 30, 1868.

THE NEWS.

The cable reports are dated October 29.

Europe.

The Paris *Moniteur* of today states that the Em-
peror of Austria will not sign the Army bill recently
passed by the Reichsrath, and adds that the Minis-
ter of War publicly asserts that Austria is only arm-
ing in proportion to her population. The Ministry
announces the false interpretation put on Baron von
Beust's speech, as Austria's policy is peace. The
Diet has passed a bill authorizing the increase of the
army by forty thousand soldiers, in order to bring
the standing army up to the limit fixed by law. A
subsequent despatch mentions that explanations
have passed between the Ministry and the Reichsrath
respecting the strength of the Army. The present
active force is not to be increased.

The liberal party in Great Britain are convinced of
their majority in the coming elections, and the fol-
lowing cast for the formation of the new Ministry is
stated:—Premier, the Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Foreign
Secretary, Mr. Russell; Home Secretary, Mr. John
Bright; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh
Culling Eardley Childers; Lord Chancellor, Sir
Rowland Palmer, and for Secretary of War, the
Marquis of Hartington.

The session of the North German Diet will be
opened on November 4 by King William in person,
and semi-official reports assert the peaceful tendency
of the throne speech.

Queen Isabella is expected in Paris on Novem-
ber 6.

Genoa, 29th, modest and account. Five-twenty
and 737. Rio, 29th, 29th. 11th. 10th. 7th. Paris
Bourse quiet; rates, 705. 50c. Cotton, in Liverpool,
middling uplands, 11d. Spanish petroleum, in Liver-
pool, 10d.; Antwerp, standard white petroleum,
50 1/2c.

South America.

Our Panama letter is dated October 20. Corrobo,
with three hundred men, some of them conscripts,
had started for Chiriqui, leaving Juan Mendoza in
the Presidential chair. A portion of those pressed
into the service were Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans
who had just arrived in the isthmus on a contract
to work on the railroad. Zurita, Russell and Her-
tera had been released.

The ruined districts in Peru are all to be rebuilt,
with the exception of Africa. Slight shocks of earth-
quake are still felt. The Attorney General has pub-
lished an opinion in relation to the claim of a French
resident in Lima who had lost his property by the
earthquake in January, to the effect that
foreign citizens can only recover by the pro-
cess of law, in the same manner as Peruvians
themselves. General Hovey, the American Minister,
had immediately entered a protest against this
opinion, and his example had been followed by the
English, French and Prussian representatives. A
case similar to the famous Mortara affair has oc-
curred at Lima, and a Catholic bishop through the
newspapers was urging the courts to decide in favor
of the boy remaining with the priest because his
spiritual welfare is at stake. Colonel Francisco
Diez Canseco has been proclaimed Second Vice Presi-
dent.

Extraordinary phenomena have been observed in
the bay of Talcahuano, Chile. The waters rose and
heaved and became boiling hot, and the currents
changed their course. On the Chilean Independence
Day, September 18, quite an outbreak against the
Ministry took place at the opera in Santiago.
The crowd shouted "Down with the Ministry!"
and kept up the outcry even to the Presi-
dent's mansion. In consequence of the appeals
made by the official and semi-official press, a
military guard now attends the theatre. The Presi-
dent still keeps the same Cabinet and is reported to
be under the influence of the Minister of War. The
Ministry still keeps an envoy from Ecuador
arrived to negotiate a peace with Spain. Ecuador
and Peru favor American arbitration; but Chile
favors the Anglo-French plan of a truce.

In Bolivia the treaty of limits with Brazil, by
which sixteen thousand acres are ceded to Brazil in
return for a few decorations and crosses for Presi-
dent Melgarejo has been confirmed. A portion of
the ceded territory is claimed by Peru and a protest
against the whole thing is being prepared by the
Peruvian authorities.

Cuba.

Our Havana letter is dated October 24. The en-
thusiasm of Captain General Lermundi is supposed to
be the occasion of the revolts in the interior. The
people generally are strongly in favor of the new
government, and have become restless under
Lermundi's apparent indifference. He has finally
been induced to proclaim in favor of the new gov-
ernment, however, and is making vigorous efforts
to quell the rebellions in the island, which,
during his sojourn, were rapidly as-
suming the proportions of a revolution. Martial
law has been practically established in the dis-
tricts with troops. A body of rebels are reported to
be marching on Santiago de Cuba, and private in-

formation leads to the belief that the movement is
more powerful than the government will admit.

Mexico.

Our Mexico city letter is dated October 19. The
concession to the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad
had been withdrawn by a vote of seventy-three to
sixty-five. The vote is interpreted as a defeat of the
government party, and has occasioned considerable
excitement in Congress on that account, and among
the masses because a great many of the working
people will be thrown out of employment in conse-
quence. Romero had published his report of the
finances. In accounting for expenditures he is un-
able to give details, but says that all the revenues
are expended. The national expenditure incurred
by the five years' war against Maximilian and the
French, yet unpaid, is only \$3,834,807.

Miscellaneous.

Attorney General Evans has published an opinion
on the whiskey distillation controversy adverse to
Commissioner Rollins' view hitherto. He holds that
the law intends to attach a tax to the whiskey when
it goes to the receiving room for sale and that no
separate tax accrues upon redistillation. This
opinion, it is thought, will open to business a mul-
titude of stills that had ceased operation on account
of the oppressive construction placed upon the law
by the Commissioner.

The great fight for the championship of the world,
between Wormald and O'Baldwin, was fairly under
way yesterday at Lynnfield, Mass., twelve miles from
Boston. Without, however, being satisfactorily
fought through. One round was fought, Wormald
bringing the first blood and O'Baldwin achieving the
first knockdown, when a large force of police ap-
peared, arrested both the principals and carried
them off to Lynnfield handcuffed. On being taken
before a justice they were committed to jail in de-
fault of \$5,000 bonds each to appear in January next.

Mountain Boy and Lady Thorn trotted for a purse
of \$2,000 at the Waverley Park, N. J., yesterday.
Mountain Boy winning with very little exertion in
three straight heats, his best mile being 2:27. Con-
siderable dissatisfaction was expressed at this race,
as the mare apparently did not or could not do her
best.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, has issued
another proclamation enjoining the preservation of
law and order on the people, and citing the good
example set by Wade Hampton and the Democratic
Executive Committee of the State in their late ad-
dresses.

The ship *Proctor* arrived at San Francisco from
Glasgow on the 2d instant and reports shocks of
earthquake at sea on the 11th and 18th of September,
accompanied by a fog and a small fire.

General Miles, commanding in North Carolina, the
officers of his regiment and the State Commissioner
of the Freedmen's Bureau, having been stationed in
North Carolina twelve months, have recently regis-
tered in Raleigh, with a view to voting in the Presi-
dential election. This is said to create a great deal
of clamor among the democrats, who consider it a
radical dodge.

General Blair made a short tour through New Jer-
sey yesterday, stopping for a short time at Paterson
and Wyckoff. He returned in the evening to this
city.

The Official Statement of the Virginia State Treasurer for the past year shows that there was on hand October 1, 1868, \$173,000.

The City.

The registration is open in this city and Brook-
lyn again to-day and to-morrow, which is the last
chance for voters to register before the Presidential
election on Tuesday. A document, which we pub-
lish elsewhere to-day, has been addressed to Super-
intendent Kennedy by Judge Henry E. Davies, John
K. Porter, Henry Hutton, William H. Davidson and
James Emott, stating their views on certain law
points in connection with registration.

The Protestant Episcopal General Convention
brought its session to a close yesterday, it being
the twentieth day since its opening. A cable tele-
gram was sent to the Lord Bishop of London, offer-
ing the affectionate condolence of the American
Church to the English Church on the death of the
Archbishop of Canterbury. A new canon on
the consecration of churches was adopted, and
the usual auction sales of pews within churches
was commenced. A missionary bishop was elected
for Nevada and Arizona, and, with the usual re-
ligious services, the Convention closed its labors.

An extensive fire occurred about three o'clock yester-
day morning on Wooster street, in the neighbor-
hood of Grand. Seven buildings were destroyed,
with an estimated loss of \$235,000.

Feeney, the carman, who was arrested on Wednes-
day, charged with the larceny of a case of goods
which he was conveying to a steamer, was tried be-
fore Alderman Conant yesterday and committed
without bail. Two other carmen charged with the
same offense were also committed for examination.
One Leybeck, who was found in the premises of No.
143 Laurens street overhauling the stolen goods,
escaped by jumping over the rear fence.

Horne Greeley has declined to run for Congress in
the Fifth district on public grounds, believing, as he
says, that he will help Grant and Griswold more by
his course than if he ran.

Simon H. Lesser was arrested yesterday on the
charge of issuing illegal naturalization papers. A
witness testified to having paid Lesser two dollars
for one of them, he having been in the country only
four years. Lesser was committed to trial.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday. Govern-
ment securities were strong. Gold closed at
124 1/2 and 134 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General O. E. Babcock, Colonel C. D. Mearns and
General N. A. Towers, of the United States Army,
are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. M. Boden, of the United States Army, and Rev.
J. Fisher, of Maryland, are stopping at the St.
Charles Hotel.

Mr. Alexander H. Rice, of Boston, and
Judge A. Rice are stopping at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.

W. P. Gould, Colonel J. L. Swift, of Boston, and
Judge A. Edmunds, of St. Louis, are at the St. Louis
Hotel.

The Contest in General Butler's District—
The Coming Conflict at Washington.

There is a division in Massachusetts among
the republicans in General Butler's Congres-
sional district on the question of Butler's re-
election. He is the regular party nominee,
but a considerable number of bolters have set
up another republican (Mr. Dana) against him,
and are pushing the canvass very actively for
Butler's defeat. This *prima facie* is no extra-
ordinary affair, and if it involved nothing more
than an intestine party squabble for a seat in
Congress it would hardly be worth a passing
notice; but from the peculiar talents and
character, and from the prominent position of
General Butler, it is a case which foreshadows
a conflict at Washington in the republican camp
which may rend the party into pieces.

The Dana faction in opposition to Butler set
themselves up as the orthodox republicans.
Butler, they say, is a heretic on the money
question, in proposing to pay off the bondholders
of the five-twenties in greenbacks, although
this was the identical doctrine of the lamented
"Old Thad Stevens," only the other day the all-
powerful radical leader of the House of Repre-
sentatives. Unsoundness on the money ques-
tion, however, is a mere pretext against Butler
by the Dana faction. The simple truth is that
Butler stands in the way of numerous other
parties who aspire to be among the leaders of
the next Congress. They have found out that
in catching him they have caught a
Tartar, and they are anxious to get rid of him.
We do not suppose that either Boutwell or
General Banks would weep very bitterly over
Butler's defeat, and we guess that such men as
Schoenck, of Ohio, and Elihu B. Washburne, of
Illinois, would be glad to have Butler shelved.
He is an able man, a resolute man, a keen
lawyer and a shrewd strategist and tactician
in Congress, although he was not so accounted
at Big Bethel, Fort Fisher, Bermuda Hundred

and Dutch Gap. He gave us a touch of his
quality in the impeachment trial, where, from
his superior capacities as a cross-examiner, and
from his tact, audacity, zeal and activity, he
cut out all his competitors of the House Com-
mittee of Managers, and made himself, backed
up by "Old Thad," the master of the prosecu-
tion by general consent.

Now, such a man in the next Congress, with
his decisive character and his great experience
and skill in the management of men, and with
his peculiar ideas and crotchets on the money
question and on other questions, would be a
hard customer to deal with by any other man
or set of men attempting to lead the House on
another tack. Hence the desire among various
aspirants for the leadership, or some leader-
ship, in the next Congress to oust Butler.
And what has carried General Kilpatrick into
Butler's district to assist the bolters in their
movement to defeat him? It is surmised that
Kilpatrick goes by authority of General Grant,
or with his consent, from mistrust of Butler,
to bottle him up once more. But assuming
that General Grant has nothing to do with this
affair of Kilpatrick one way or the other, it is
still full of mischief. It is, in short, the be-
ginning of a conflict in the republican camp
for the mastery, which probably in the next
Congress will break up the party so far as to
open the door of the White House to the de-
mocracy in 1872.

The smash-up of the democratic party in the
Charleston Convention of 1860 may be traced
to a factious movement against Douglas some-
what resembling this factious movement against
Butler. Douglas, on his squatter sovereignty
policy in the Senate, made himself obnoxious
to the Jeff Davises, the Masons and Siddle-
sides of the Southern slavholding oligarchy.
They accordingly superseded him in the Senate
as Chairman on Territories, and black-balled
him in every way they could. At the Charle-
ston Convention they resolved to shelve him at
all hazards, and in carrying out this resolution
they broke up the democratic party, and in
bringing on the rebellion brought about their
own destruction as the ruling oligarchy of the
United States and established the republican
party firmly in power. Such were the conse-
quences to the Southern oligarchy and the
democratic party from the sectional war in the
party camp against Douglas and his dogma of
squatter sovereignty—that is to say, that the
people of the Territories respectively had the
right to settle the question of slavery or no
slavery for themselves. The South consented,
under the leadership of Douglas, to try this ex-
periment in Kansas, but after Kansas they
were done with and dead set against Douglas,
and hence the smash-up at Charleston.

General Butler, who in that convention
voted some fifty-seven times for Jeff Davis,
can tell the whole story. At present, how-
ever, we say he holds in his party a position
somewhat resembling that of Douglas when
the Southern oligarchy first began to black-
ball him in the Senate. The conflict in But-
ler's district means a similar conflict in the
next Congress. It is apprehended that But-
ler, on the financial and some other questions,
will, if not headed off in season, create a good
deal of trouble and dissatisfaction in Congress,
and that he may carry off the balance of power
in the House, either for or against the adminis-
tration of General Grant, against the policy of
the dominant wing of the republican party.
The best of it is, however, that whether But-
ler is defeated or elected in this Massachusetts
contest, these apprehended troubles, dissatisfac-
tions and squabbles in the next Congress are
sure to come. In the defeat of Butler the
small fry will get rid of a giant, but it is not
by any means certain that they will defeat
him. The chances are in his favor, and if re-
elected his first care, perhaps, will be to pay
off the outstanding balances due on his books
to the Dana coalition. In any event, however,
Butler or no Butler, the inauguration of
Grant's administration will be the signal for a
terrible struggle for the high places in Con-
gress. Herein lies the meaning of the present
contest in Butler's district, and we go for
Butler.

The Alabama Claims in Washington.

It appears from our Washington despatch
published yesterday that the President knows
nothing about the arrangement said to have
been made by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the
settlement of the Alabama claims. It seems,
too, that he does not credit the statement sent
by telegram from England about the mixed
commission and the arbitration of the Em-
peror of Russia, believing that Minister John-
son would have promptly informed Secretary
Seward of any such reported important nego-
tiations. From this it is evident that either
Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward are proceeding
in the negotiations without informing the
President of what they are doing or the state-
ment is untrue. We hope the President, with
his clear head and firmness, will prevent the
country being overreached in this matter.
The public mind is made up about these Alab-
ama claims, and the servants of the people
should carry out their will. No mixed com-
mission or arbitration by a foreign Power is
needed to settle these claims, whatever there
may be as to other claims on either side. We
want the principle of neutrality settled now
and for all time to come, and the way to do
that is for England to acknowledge her re-
sponsibility by paying the money. It is not
simply a question of dollars, but one of deter-
mining international law in this and all such
cases. It is for the interest of England as
well as for this country to have the question
settled promptly on this basis. The decision
would be the international law for both in all
time to come.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERAL
PARTY IN ENGLAND.

The leaders of the liberal party in England are confident that in the com-
ing elections a large majority of liberal mem-
bers will be returned to the new House of Com-
mons. They are even beginning to nominate
the members of the future Cabinet. The fol-
lowing cast has been quietly named in liberal
circles:—Premier, Right Hon. W. E. Glad-
stone; Foreign Secretary, Earl Russell; Home
Secretary, John Bright; Chancellor of the
Exchequer, Hugh Culling Eardley Childers;
Lord Chancellor, Sir Rowland Palmer, and
Secretary of War, the Marquis of Hartington.

GRAND BALLY.—The boys in blue will hold
a grand bally to-night, and will be ad-
dressed by General Sickles. We hope the
boys will not get blue on the occasion.

Frank Blair and His Platform.

The republican party organs and stump
orators have been heaping a vast amount of
unreasoning denunciation upon Frank Blair
on account of some pretended rebellious senti-
ments contained in his famous Brodhead letter,
and one ingenious ally of republicanism in this
city goes into an elaborate argument to com-
pare the Missouri soldier with Benedict Arnold,
the Pennsylvania insurrectionists, Aaron Burr,
Calhoun, Hayne, Lee and other persons who
have figured in revolutionary movements
against the United States government. There
is no sort of analogy between the cases cited
and the position taken by Blair, nor is there
any just ground for the charges made against
that gallant leader of the Union armies. He has
never proposed to betray his country as Arnold
did, but has risked his life in its defence when
other men who might have enacted Arnold's
part have kept themselves safely at home. The
policy he avows is neither one of insurrection
nor of nullification. The Pennsylvania insur-
rectionists committed individual acts of open
treason against the government. The South
Carolina nullifiers claimed that the States had
the right to disregard such of the United States
laws as were objectionable to them, and so un-
dertook to nullify the tariffs of 1828 and 1832
and to resist the collection of United States
duties. Although Andrew Jackson, with his
iron will, declared his determination to up-
hold the laws, and although the "Force
bill," as it was called, was passed to
strengthen his hands, Congress thought
it best even in that case to recede from
its position on the tariff question, and South
Carolina only repealed her ordinance of nullifica-
tion after the compromise tariff law had been
enacted. But Frank Blair's proposition is
altogether a different thing. He declares that if
he were elected President of the United States,
holding the power of the government in his
hands, he would protect the people of the re-
constructed States in their right to remodel
their State constitutions if the majority desired
to do so, and to that end would subject the re-
construction laws to the test of the Supreme
Court of the United States. In other words,
he would cease to hold the South under mili-
tary subjugation, and would afford the peo-
ple the opportunity to form their own organic law
without the coercion or interference of the gen-
eral government, putting them upon an exact
equality under the federal constitution with all
the other States of the Union.

The attempt to classify this position with the
treason of Arnold, the whiskey insurrectionists,
nullification or secession is as bald as a mul-
titude of fact and law which shows
an entire ignorance of the subject or a wilful
design to pervert Blair's meaning. If the voice
of the people should elect him President and
give him the popular branch of Congress
at his back it would be an endorsement of the
policy he proposes. He would then be just-
ified in carrying it out. And this is in fact the
sum and substance of his much-talked-of letter.
The treason of an individual, nullification by a
single State or the secession of a combination
of States would be a very different piece of
business. In the one case it would be the
general government acting in accordance with
the expressed will of a majority of the people;
in the other it would be a minority acting in
rebellion against the general government.

Outside the prejudices and bigotry of party,
indeed, we believe that the generous senti-
ments of the Western soldier will meet uni-
versal approbation. It is probable that after
the election of Grant the democratic party will
plant itself upon this very platform of the
abolishment or repeal of all such parts of the
reconstruction laws as make distinctions against
the South, the remodelling of the Southern
negro State governments and the future per-
fect equality of all the States in the Union.
We should not be surprised to find Frank Blair
the successful candidate of the democratic party
on just such principles in 1872, if, indeed, Gen-
eral Grant, backed by the conservative republi-
cans, does not himself adopt them as the
policy of his administration and thus give true
peace and stability to the country.

The Fess About Registration Frauds.

Some of the republican politicians are making
a great outcry about election frauds in this
city and are threatening to interfere with the
registration of naturalized citizens to-day in a
manner calculated to obstruct the registry
business and to prevent the full vote of the
city from being polled. The democrats, on
the other hand, are uttering loud threats of
the terrible deeds they will do if the freedom
of the ballot box is unnecessarily interfered
with. So far as frauds are concerned there
is not a pin to choose between the two parties,
and we have no doubt that both will cheat just
as much and just as often as they can do so
without danger of detection and punishment.
But while every care should be taken to pre-
vent fraudulent registration and voting on
either side, it would be a dangerous and wicked
experiment to offer factions opposition to the
polling of the legal vote of the city, and it is
to be hoped that no one will be reckless enough
to attempt it. So far as the registration of
naturalized citizens is concerned the law is
clear enough. The certificate of the court is
evidence of the fact of legal naturalization,
but the registrars can require proof to be sup-
plied by sufficient evidence or by the oath of
the party offering his name for registration
that he is the person mentioned in the certifi-
cate. If a man has committed fraud in the
procurement of the certificate or commits per-
jury before the inspectors of registration he can
be arrested and punished.

The inspectors of registration and election
are bound to do their duty and to obey the law.
It is all very well for silk stockings, kid glove
committees to sit in the parlors of club rooms
and fashionable hotels and instruct the inspec-
tors what course to pursue; but such aristoc-
ratic politicians would neither pay the penalty
of a violation of law nor risk the hard blows of
a riot. The inspectors should do their duty
firmly, but without partisan bias, and it should
be their object to facilitate rather than to ob-
struct the polling of a full legal vote. The
election of Grant and Colfax is certain, and so
far as the local vote of New York is concerned
it amounts to very little in the general result.
The men who endeavor to get up difficulties
and disturbances at a few polling places here
and there, and suppose they are making them-
selves very useful to the winning party, are a
set of mischievous politicians of small calibre
and smaller honesty, and we caution them in

advance that while they might succeed in
making serious trouble in this city they will
not stand the ghost of a chance of reward or
even of recognition from Grant's administra-
tion.

The Prices of Coal and Breadstuffs.

The ups and downs of trade could not be
better illustrated than by reference to the scale
of prices for coal and breadstuffs at this time.
While we find that the price of the former has
gone up enormously within a few weeks—say
from six and a half dollars to nine and a half
per ton—we refer to the kinds commonly used
by families—the price for breadstuffs has re-
ceded largely in the Western markets, with a
prospect that the downward momentum will
be felt by consumers here in due time. We
can very readily account for the reduction in
the market value of breadstuffs in the West.
It is owing to the grasping and hoarding dispo-
sition of holders of grain, who have been bor-
rowing from the East for a long time upon the
credit of their stored up wealth, but, owing to
the existing financial tightness, are unable to
borrow further and are obliged to throw their
grain upon the market in such quantities as to
create a glut and a consequent fall in prices.
But why coal should rise so greatly in price at
this time is almost unaccountable. It is a
problem which can only be solved by ascribing
it to the combinations of greedy speculators—
to absolute conspiracies among men who, if
they were workmen acting the same way to
secure an advance of wages, would be
brought before the courts or made
to suffer and their families, perhaps, perish
by a prolonged deprivation of employment.
It is absurd for these coal monopolists to plead
that the reduced supply occasions the present
advance. It is insulting to the common sense
of consumers to affirm that the strikes at the
mines last spring or summer produce a de-
ficiency at this time. These things were known
four weeks ago as well as they are now, and
if they were operating upon the supply then why
was not the price correspondingly advanced
and maintained up to this time? No. It is
nothing but the exigency of people laying in
their winter's stock at this juncture, thereby
creating temporarily a lively business in the
yards, that has led these coal conspirators to
advance the price so outrageously. Our ad-
vice to consumers is to stop purchasing while
coal is at the present exorbitant rate, believing
that it will be less in the month of January
than it is now in the latter part of October.

Pacific Indications of the Latest Austrian
and Prussian News.

History shows that there is often something
suspicious in the cry of peace! peace! on the
lips of European rulers. This cry is sometimes
uttered most frequently and most loudly on the
very eve of war. But in modern times the
pressure of public sentiment bears more di-
rectly than ever on the minds of royal person-
ages and gives shape and color to their acts
and their speeches. The disposition of the powers
that be to quiet popular apprehensions in view
of threatened war is manifested by the pacific
indications of our latest news from Austria
and Prussia. The Paris *Moniteur*, the official
organ of the Emperor of the French, hastens
to publish the assurance that the Emperor of
Austria will not sign the recent Reichsrath
Army bill, adding that the Austrian Minister of
War has said publicly that Austria is arming
only in proportion to the extent of her popula-
tion. Telegrams from Vienna give the an-
nouncement by the Ministry that the interpreta-
tion put on the late speech of Baron Beust is
false, and that the policy of Austria is peace.
They also state that the Diet has passed a bill
authorizing the government to recruit forty
thousand additional soldiers, Baron Beust
having made a formal assurance that the men
to be enlisted will merely fill up the deficiency
in the standing army and not swell it above
the number fixed by law.

The News from Prussia is equally tranquil-
lizing. It is asserted on semi-official authority
that the speech of King William, by whom the
session of the North German Diet is to be for-
mally opened on the 4th of November, will be
of a reassuring and pacific character.

The Boston Prize Fight.

Yesterday morning, it appears, O'Baldwin
and Wormald, with their friends, contrived to
meet, not in Canada, nor the Isle of Shoals,
as was expected, but in the neighborhood of the
Hub. Blood was drawn and a knock down
given; but before either of the combatants
had fairly put forth his strength the police
appeared and Wormald and O'Baldwin were
arrested, handcuffed and conveyed to jail.
Massachusetts has done well. It was daring
and impudent in the extreme on the part of
those fellows to encamp on the pure soil of
Massachusetts, the home of piety and saintly
wisdom. Daring and impudence have so far
met their proper reward. The authorities in
that State have secured a prize—a prize of
infinitely more value than one hundred thou-
sand dollars, and compared with which Jeff
Davis sinks into insignificance. It is in the
power of Massachusetts now to give the death-
blow to prize fighting in this country. The
offenders are in their hands, and it requires
only that they execute the laws already on the
statute book to enable them to give an ex-
ample to every other State in the Union, and
to make a practical end to one of the worst
forms of rowdism. It is competent to the
powers that be in the Bay State to send
O'Baldwin and Wormald to the State Prison
and to fine them heavily besides. We implore
them to put the law in execution. By doing
so they will do the entire Union, but particu-
larly the city of New York, an immense
service. If these scoundrels are let loose
they will be certain to find their way back to
this city, and our candidates for Congress,
already too numerous, will be so multiplied
that it will be impossible for us to know how
or whom to choose. If Massachusetts would
prevent New York from sending the pugilists
to Congress she must honor them with a place
in the State Prison. A word to the wise.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH
CAROLINA.—The proclamation of Governor
Scott to the citizens of South Carolina is a
timely and forcible warning against the out-
rageous and murderous excitement which par-